

duties of keeper of the state house. Thus, the librarian's position was still not a full-time job.²⁰

The next General Assembly appointed William R. Hill as librarian, at an annual salary of \$75. He held the position until 1831, making \$100 per year beginning in 1829. For at least part of this time he was also "Superintendent of the Capitol".²¹

Secretary of State William Hill resumed the duties of state librarian in 1831. On January 23, 1837, the General Assembly increased his annual salary by \$50 because of his added responsibilities. "Old Sec." maintained incumbency as state librarian until 1842.²²

A major shift in orientation occurred early in the 1840s. On January 12, 1841, the General Assembly ratified a law providing for the appointment by the trustees of the state librarian. He was to receive a maximum of \$75 per year. "An Act in relation to the State Library," ratified on January 27, 1843, set forth more detailed regulations concerning the librarian. He was to be chosen by the trustees and paid a maximum of \$300 per year. The librarian was responsible for the safekeeping of books. The act authorized him to extract fines from patrons who abused books; he could sue for the fines before any justice of the peace.²³ James D. Bridges was paid \$125 for arranging the state library and serving as librarian during the legislative session of 1842-